UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Distr.
GENERAL

E/NR.1983/SUMMARY/Add.1
9 April 1985

Original: ENGLISH

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORTS OF GOVERNMENTS RELATING TO NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES 1983

Addendum

Introduction

1. This addendum covers twenty additional annual reports of governments for 1983 received by 25 February 1985, bringing the total number of annual reports received for 1983 to 117. Such annual reports are submitted to the Secretary-General both by States parties to the 1961 and 1971 Conventions, in compliance with their treaty obligations, and also by States non-parties to those conventions, which submit them on a voluntary basis. Data in this summary are taken from Part A (Chapters I-IV) of the annual report questionnaire which deals with legislative and administrative action taken at the national level to implement the international drug control conventions as well as social, legal and general control measures applied to further the aims of those conventions. These reports relate to the following nineteen countries and one territory (countries which voluntarily submitted a report are asterisked):

*Belize
Bolivia
Botswana
Burkina Faso
France
*Gambia
Germany, Federal Republic of
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Israel
Jamaica
Jordan
Kenya
Lebanon
New Caledonia
*Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
*San Marino
Sri Lanka
*Suriname
*Zimbabwe

V.85-24854

2. The following short forms are used in the present summary:

1961 Convention for the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, signed at New York on 30 March 1961.

1971 Convention for the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, signed at Vienna on 21 February 1971.

1972 Protocol for the Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, signed at Geneva on 25 March 1972.

Commission for Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the Economic and Social Council.

I. PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

3. During 1983 Kenya reported that action was being taken to accede to the 1971 Convention.

II. LAWS AND REGULATIONS

4. New regulations relating to dangerous drugs were reported as having been enacted during 1983 by Israel. The text of that legislation will appear in the United Nations E/NL document series in due course.

5. Drug offences were reported as extraditable offences under existing national extradition law by Bolivia, Burkina Faso, France, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Sri Lanka, Suriname and Zimbabwe.

6. With respect to provisions of the extradition laws referred to in paragraph 5, the following restrictions or exceptions are reported by the countries listed below:

France. The maximum penalty incurred in the requesting State must be at least 2 years; in the case of someone already sentenced by the requesting State, the penalty must be equal to or more than 2 months imprisonment for extradition purposes.

Gambia. Exceptions would depend on the agreement with the other countries.

Israel. Israeli citizens at the time of the offence are not extraditable but may be tried for the relevant drug offence by Israeli courts.

Zimbabwe. Those punishable by twelve or more months imprisonment.

7. According to the reports received, extradition can be granted in the following countries:

(1) in the absence of an extradition treaty,
(2) only if so provided by an extradition treaty,
(3) only if reciprocity is assured.

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2	3
Belize		x	x
Bolivia		x	x
France	x		x
Gambia		x	x
Germany, Federal Republic of	x		x
Indonesia		x	x
Israel		x	x
Jamaica	x		
Jordan	x		
Lebanon	x		x
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		x	x
San Marino	x		
Sri Lanka			x
Suriname		x	
Zimbabwe	x		

III. ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

8. The following countries and territory reported the existence of a central body which co-ordinates government policy and action in matters concerning narcotic drugs (ND) and psychotropic substances (PS):

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	ND	PS
Belize		x
Bolivia	x	x
Burkina Faso	x	x
France	x	x
Gambia	x	x
Germany, Federal Republic of	x	x

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	ND	PS
Indonesia	x	x
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	x	x
Israel	x	x
Jamaica	x	x
Kenya	x	x
New Caledonia	x	x
St.Vincent and the Grenadines	x	x
Sri Lanka	x	x
Suriname		x

9. The following countries reported that no central body existed for co-ordinating policy and action concerning narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances: Botswana, Jordan, Lebanon, San Marino and Zimbabwe.

10. The following administrative arrangements, made with respect to narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances during 1983 by the Governments listed below, may be of special interest to the international community:

Belize. The most recent control measures applicable to psychotropic substances have been brought to the attention of private importers.

Iran (Islamic Republic of). Distribution of narcotic drugs for medical purposes became decentralized and local authorities were given more power for dispensing and controlling the medical use of drugs.

Israel. A special official form in triplicate must be used for prescribing certain narcotic drugs (including methadone, morphine and pethidine) in daily amounts which are higher than the maximum amount for each of the drugs. People receiving drugs by official prescription are supplied by a specific pharmacy, after registration and approval of registry by the Ministry of Health. All the requirements mentioned concern also substances such as pentobarbital and methylphenidate.

Jamaica. Pharmacists in the retail trade were asked to keep the prescriptions for psychotropic substances for two years before disposing of them.

Sri Lanka. An arrangement was made to allow the Police Narcotics Bureau to investigate all cases of illegal import and export of narcotic drugs.

IV. CONTROL

A. PRODUCTION

11. Licit cultivation of the opium poppy for the production of opium in 1983 was authorized by the Federal Republic of Germany. In that context, three licences had been issued to individual farmers and two licences to other categories of persons or institutions.

12. The Federal Republic of Germany also reported that cultivation of the opium poppy was permitted by law for culinary purposes, production of poppy straw, and decoration purposes.

13. The Federal Republic of Germany reported that cultivation of cannabis was permitted by law, but did not report on any licences.

14. Wild growth of the cannabis plant was reported by Botswana, France, Indonesia and Kenya.

15. Reported uses of this cannabis are "smoking" (Indonesia, Kenya); "food flavouring" (Indonesia); trade and export (Kenya).

16. The following countries reported that the cultivation of (1) the opium poppy, (2) the coca bush or (3) the cannabis plant was permitted by law for research purposes:

COUNTRY	1	2	3
Bolivia		x	
France	x		x
Germany, Federal Republic of	x	x	x
Indonesia	x	x	x
Jamaica			x

Details on research actually carried out are as follows:

Opium poppy

France. Selection of varieties of the opium poppy by the National Institute for Agronomic Research.

Cannabis

France. Chemical and toxiconomical studies on hemp for industrial fibres. Selection of variants containing very little THC.

B. MANUFACTURE

17. The following countries indicated that there was lawful manufacture of (1) narcotic drugs or their preparations, (2) psychotropic substances and (3) alkaloids from poppy straw:

COUNTRY	1	2	3
France	x	x	x
Germany, Federal Republic of	x	x	
Indonesia	x	x	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	x		
Israel	x	x	
Sri Lanka	x		
Zimbabwe	x		

18. The following countries reported that manufacture of narcotic drugs or their preparations was subject to certain conditions:

(1) manufacture is subject to licensing;
(2) the licence specifies the premises in which manufacture may take place
(3) manufactures are required to obtain periodical permits;
(3) manufacture is subject to Government inspection;
(5) manufacturers' stocks are subject to Government inspection;
(6) manufacturers' premises are subject to Government inspection.

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6
Bolivia	x	x	x	x	x	x
Burkina Faso				x	x	x
France	x	x	x	x	x	x
Germany, Federal Republic of	x	x	x	x	x	x
Indonesia	x	x	x	x	x	x
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	x	x	x	x	x	x
Israel	x	x	x	x	x	x
Sri Lanka	x	x		x	x	
Zimbabwe	x	x		x	x	x

19. The following countries reported that manufacture of psychotropic substances was subject to certain conditions:

(1) manufacture is subject to licensing;
(2) the licence specifies the premises in which manufacture may take place
(3) manufacture is subject to Government inspection;
(4) manufacturers' stocks are subject to Government inspection;
(5) manufacturers' premises are subject to Government inspection.

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5
Bolivia	x	x	x	x	x
France	x	x	x	x	x
Germany, Federal Republic of	x	x	x	x	x
Indonesia	x	x	x	x	x
Israel	x	x	x	x	x
Zimbabwe	x	x	x	x	x

C. DOMESTIC TRADE

20. Among respondents reporting Government inspection of wholesale and retail of narcotic drugs, the form of control applied is set out in the following table:

(1) wholesalers' and retailers' stocks were subject to Government inspection;
(2) wholesalers' and retailers' premises were subject to Government inspection;
(3) purchases of narcotic drugs by wholesalers or retailers were subject to specific restrictions;
(4) steps were taken to prevent the accumulation of quantities of narcotic drugs in the possession of wholesalers and retailers in excess of normal business requirements;
(5) wholesalers were required to submit periodic reports to the Government regarding receipt, disposition and inventory of narcotic drugs;
(6) retailers were required to submit periodic reports to the Government regarding receipt, disposition and inventory of narcotic drugs;
(7) prescription was a requirement for the supply or dispensation of narcotic drugs to individuals;
(8) the use of official forms issued in the form of counterfoil books was required for the prescription of narcotic drugs;
(9) there were warnings on packages or accompanying leaflet information to safeguard the users.

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Belize	x	x	x	x			x	x	x
Bolivia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Botswana					x		x		
Burkina Faso	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	
France	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x
Gambia	x	x	x		x	x	x		x
Germany, Federal Republic of	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Indonesia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	
Israel	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x
Jamaica	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Jordan	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	
Kenya	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Lebanon	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
New Caledonia	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
San Marino	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x
Sri Lanka	x	x	x	x			x		
Suriname	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Zimbabwe	x	x	x		x		x		

21. The following countries and territory reported that there were some restrictions imposed upon the prescribing or dispensing of narcotic drugs to individuals:

Bolivia. Prescriptions must be stamped and controlled by the National Department of Pharmacies and Laboratories of the Ministry of Public Health.

Burkina Faso. The prescription is valid only once and the original is retained by the pharmacist.

France. Delivery of a controlled substance in pure form is prohibited. The duration of the prescription is limited and its retention by the pharmacist is a requirement. There cannot be a renewal of a prescription.

Germany, Federal Republic of. Official forms in triplicate must be used for the prescription of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. These substances may only be prescribed for the purposes of treatment by a physician, a dentist or a veterinary surgeon, and, in fact, only the preparations of the substances are available on special prescription (Schedule IIIA of the Narcotic Drugs Legislation). For patients or animals as well as for the requirements of a general surgery, on any one day, only one substance may be prescribed in the form of a preparation up to a certain maximum quantity per day. A narcotic drug prescription only permits one single purchase of the prescribed preparation and may only be filled within seven days. Exempted preparations (Schedules II and III of the Narcotic Drugs Legislation) are subject to normal prescription only.

Israel. The validity of a prescription is limited to 15 days and the amount prescribed to 10 days supply. No refilling is allowed.

Jamaica. The prescription may be filled only once or twice (drugs may not be dispensed more than once unless so indicated) and the amount cannot be more than two weeks supply.

Jordan. The quantity dispensed must not exceed 3 days treatment and prescriptions cannot be refilled.

Kenya. A prescription cannot be dispensed more than three times, at stated intervals, if the prescription so directs. No patient may be supplied with narcotic drugs from two prescribers at the same time.

Lebanon. All prescriptions with a quantity of a narcotic drug exceeding a one-week dose are subject to the approval of the Narcotics Service.

New Caledonia. A prescription is valid only for seven days.

San Marino. A prescription may be used only once and the quantities prescribed are limited by law.

Sri Lanka. Only a three day supply can be prescribed. A prescription is not repeated unless it is authorized by a medical practitioner.

Suriname. The quantity to be dispensed must not exceed 10 to 20 pills or two to three ampoules per prescription.

Zimbabwe. Prescriptions are subject to inspection and limited to a one-month supply. Treatment is limited to four months; otherwise permission from the Secretary for Health is required for treatment.

22. Among those countries and territory reporting Government inspection of wholesale and retail of psychotropic substances, the form of control applied is set out in the following table:

(1) wholesalers' and retailers' stocks were subject to Government inspection;
(2) wholesalers' and retailers' premises were subject to Government inspection;
(3) purchases of psychotropic substances by wholesalers or retailers were subject to specific restrictions;
(4) prescription requirements were applicable to substances in Schedule II, III or IV of the 1971 Convention;
(5) records were required to be kept on the distribution of psychotropic substances;
(6) there were warnings on packages or accompanying leaflet information to safeguard the users.

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2	3	4	5	6
Belize	x	x	x	x		x
Bolivia	x	x	x	x	x	x
Burkina Faso	x	x	x	x	x	x
France	x	x	x	x	x	x
Gambia	x	x				x
Germany, Federal Republic of	x	x	x	x	x	x
Indonesia	x	x	x	x	x	x
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	x	x		x	x	
Israel	x	x	x	x	x	x
Jamaica	x	x	x		x	x
Jordan	x	x	x	x	x	
Kenya	x	x	x			
Lebanon	x	x	x	x	x	
New Caledonia	x	x		x	x	x
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	x	x	x	x	x	x
San Marino	x	x	x	x	x	x
Sri Lanka					x	
Suriname	x	x	x	x		
Zimbabwe	x	x		x	x	

D. INTERNATIONAL TRADE

23. In connection with the application of the system of control of narcotic drugs based on import certificates and export autorizations there were some difficulties encountered during 1983. France reported that very frequently there was no endorsement of export authorizations. The address of

the importer was often only indicated with a post office box. In 1983 they detected a falsified import certificate. The exportation was refused because it was agreed with the country concerned that it was not a genuine document. The Federal Republic of Germany reported that about half of the countries where narcotic drugs are exported do not return the copies of the export authorization together with the required confirmation of the effective import.

24. Article 31 of the 1961 Convention requires that import certificates or export authorizations for narcotic drugs state the international non-proprietary name proposed or recommended by the World Health Organization. In 1983, this was not reported to be a requirement in Jordan, Kenya, San Marino, Suriname and Zimbabwe.

25. The right to export or import certain narcotic drugs was exercised by an organization in Burkina Faso, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), San Marino and Sri Lanka.

26. Individuals or private enterprises were licensed to import or export certain narcotic drugs in Belize, Bolivia, Botswana, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Kenya, New Caledonia and Suriname.

27. Among respondents reporting a control system applied to the import and export of psychotropic substances listed in the schedules of the 1971 Convention, the form such control took varied according to the following table:

(1) an authorization system for all psychotropic substances listed in Schedule I;
(2) an authorization system for all psychotropic substances listed in Schedule II;
(3) a system of declarations for all psychotropic substances listed in Schedule III;
(4) a special control for psychotropic substances listed in Schedule IV.

It must be borne in mind that the absence of any indication of a control system in the following table may be due to the fact that import and export are prohibited. This is especially true with respect to substances in Schedule I.

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2	3	4
Belize	x	x		
Bolivia	x	x	x	x
Botswana	x	x	x	x
Burkina Faso	x	x	x	x
France	x	x	x	x
Gambia	x	x		
Germany, Federal Republic of	x	x	x	x
Indonesia		x		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	x	x	x	x
Israel	x	x	x	x
Jamaica	x	x	x	x

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2	3	4
Jordan			x	x
Lebanon	x	x	x	x
New Caledonia	x	x		x
San Marino	x	x	x	x
Lanka		x		

28. Some difficulties have been reported in connection with the system of import and export control referred to in paragraph 27. France reported some difficulties in verifying the authenticity of certain authorizations for the importation of amphetamines when these documents did not comply to the model approved by the Commission. France also reported problems with declarations of importation of psychotropic substances listed in Schedule III in cases where authorities from importing countries reported that the consigner was fictious or was not authorized to import.

E. CARRIAGE IN FIRST-AID KITS IN INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC

29. Carriage of limited amounts of narcotic drugs (ND) or psychotropic substances (PS) in first-aid kits in international traffic is permitted without prior authorization in some countries and prohibited in others. The following table sets forth the situation with respect to such carriage as reported in annual reports for the year 1983.

PERMITTED WITHOUT PRIOR AUTHORIZATION

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	ND		PS	
	yes	no	yes	no
Belize		x		x
Bolivia	x		x	
Botswana		x		x
Burkina Faso		x		x
France	x		x	
Gambia		x	x	
Germany, Federal Republic of	x		x	
Indonesia		x	x	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		x	x	
Israel	x		x	
Jamaica	x		x	
Kenya	x		x	
Lebanon		x		x
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	x		x	
Suriname		x		x
Zimbabwe		x		x

V. PROHIBITIONS

30. The following countries have reported that certain new prohibitions were enacted during 1983 with respect to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances:

Bolivia. Benzodiazepines are now under similar control to that applied to psychotropic substances.

Germany, Federal Republic of. The substances and preparations specified in Schedule 1 of the Narcotic Drugs Legislation may only be used for scientific or other purposes serving public interest.

Iran (Islamic Republic of). Pentazocine was put under Schedule 1 and it is controlled exactly the same as a narcotic drug.

Jamaica. Importation of methaqualone was discontinued.

VI. LEGAL AND SOCIAL MEASURES

31. With the exception of Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Jordan all respondents stated that drug cases are in general dealt with by ordinary courts .

32. Special courts or special chambers of ordinary courts for handling certain drug cases were reported by France, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Jordan.

33. Moreover, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, France, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Indonesia, Israel, Jamaica, Lebanon and San Marino reported other special institutions handling drug cases involving juveniles.

34. The following countries reported that the law provides that drug abusers shall undergo measures of treatment, education, after-care, rehabilitation or social reintegration:

(1) as an alternative to conviction or punishment;
(2) in addition to conviction or punishment.

COUNTRY	1	2
Bolivia		x
Burkina Faso	x	x
France	x	x
Gambia		x
Germany, Federal Republic of	x	x
Indonesia	x	x
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	x	x
Israel		x
Lebanon		x
San Marino	x	x

35. With regard to the aforementioned provisions, Bolivia, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Indonesia, Israel, Lebanon and San Marino reported that the courts did order such measures during the year under review. Kenya reported that such measures were not provided for by any law but that the courts did order such measures during 1983.

36. Apart from such provisions, various countries reported that there were other means of handling drug offenders outside the court system, some of which are reported below as being of possible interest to the international community:

Bolivia. The National Institute for Research on Drug Dependence, a part of the National Control Committee on Illicit Traffic has been established to handle cases of drug abuse.

France. Offenders can be subject to customs fines, and, if not paid, they can be sent to prison.

Indonesia. Voluntary treatment is available to drug abusers.

Iran (Islamic Republic of). Addicts who are arrested by law enforcement agents are taken to special camps and, after undergoing treatment, enter a vocational rehabilitation programme.

Israel. In the case of cannabis resin abuse, first offences by juveniles may, at the discretion of the police, not be prosecuted.

Kenya. The Director of Medical Services has power to order known addicts to be treated by appointed doctors.

Sri Lanka. Illegal import and export of narcotic drugs is considered as smuggling, and customs officials may investigate and fine offenders.

37. A government authority which helps persons convicted of drug offences to reintegrate into society was reported by Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), San Marino and Suriname.

38. The following countries reported that the law makes provisions for prosecution or punishment of drug offences committed outside the national territory by (1) nationals or (2) foreigners:

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2
Bolivia	x	x
Burkina Faso	x	x
France	x	x
Gambia	x	
Germany, Federal Republic of	x	x
Israel	x	x
Jordan	x	x
Lebanon	x	
San Marino	x	x
Sri Lanka	x	x

39. A provision of the law to expunge the record of a conviction for a criminal drug offence after a given period of time is reported in France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Indonesia, Israel, Lebanon and San Marino.

40. It may be of special interest to the international community to note that in Sri Lanka all drug offences have now been made non-bailable offences. Bail can only be granted by a high court judge under the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act No.51 of 1982.